

CHANGES TO THE SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION

I. Amend the paragraph at page 10, line 25 through page 11, line 20:

If the second oscillator is attached to or clamped on the first oscillator at one end, then the first spring elements are preferably designed to clamp the first oscillator in on the gyro frame at two ends (the expressions "at one end" and "at two ends" can be used analogously). As an alternative, however, it is possible for the spring elements also to be designed to clamp in the first oscillator at one end. For example, all the first spring elements that connect the first oscillator to the gyro frame of the Coriolis gyro can be arranged parallel and on the same plane as one another, with the start and end points of the first spring elements in each case preferably being located on a common axis AA. It is equally possible for the spring elements to be designed so that the first oscillator is clamped in on the gyro frame at one end, and the second oscillator is clamped in at two ends by the first oscillator. It is also possible for both oscillators to be clamped in at two ends. For quadrature bias compensation, it has been found to be advantageous for at least one of the two oscillators to be clamped in at one end.

II. Amend the paragraph at page 21, lines 5 through line 20:

The output signal from the fourth regulator 47, which is a measure of the quadrature bias, is supplied to the fifth regulator 55 that regulates the electrostatic field produced by the two excitation electrodes 10₁ and 10₄ so that the quadrature bias B₀ disappears. An output signal from the fifth regulator 55 is supplied to the fifth and sixth force/voltage converters 56, 57 for this, employing the digital force/output signal from the fifth regulator 55 to produce digital voltage signals that are then converted to analog voltage signals in the digital/analog analog/digital converters 58, 59. The analog output signal from the digital/analog analog/digital converter 58 is supplied to the second excitation electrode 10₁ (alternatively to electrode 11₁). The analog output signal from the digital/analog analog/digital converter 59 is supplied to the second excitation electrode 10₄ (alternatively to electrode 11₂).